NUMB. CIX.] THE August 23, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 23, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletS
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Robbin
Tapes
Tuffy and lettered garterſing
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & feather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crawley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Moleſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Redwood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, July 9, 1788.

An Supplement to an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of Diſpoſing of Lands in the weſtern Territory."

WHEREAS it is found to be inconvenient to execute that part of the Land Ordinance paſſed May 20, 1785, which directs that certain proportions of land be allotted to the ſeveral ſtates, to be ſold by the loan officers in each ſtate. And whereas a ſufficient quantity of lands for ſatisfying the bounties due to the late army, was ſet apart by the act of Congreſs, paſſed the 22d of October laſt, whereby further drafts for ſatisfying military bounties in lands from the townſhips lately ſurveyed, are become unneceſſary.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the ſaid ordinance, paſſed May 20, 1785, as ordains that certain parts of the townſhips therein directed to be ſurveyed, ſhall be drawn for in the name of the thirteen ſtates reſpectively, according to the quotas in the laſt preceding requiſitions, in all the ſtates, in order that the ſame may be ſold by the ſaid loan officers; and alſo that the ſecretary at war ſhall take by lot from the townſhips when ſurveyed, certain proportions of land for the uſe of the late army, ſo far as the ſame reſpect future drafts, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

Be it further ordained, That the board of treaſury be, and they hereby are authoriſed and directed to ſell thoſe parts of the ſeven ranges of townſhips ſurveyed in the weſtern territory, which are not already ſold or drawn for the uſe of the late army, in the ſame manner, on the ſame conditions, and under the ſame reſtrictions and limitations as were preſcribed in the reſolutions of Congreſs of April 21, 1787, except as to the place of ſale, and the daily continuance thereof, which may be ſo far varied that the ſaid board may commence the ſales at New York or Philadelphia, and adjourn the ſame from time to time to any part or parts of the United States which they may judge moſt proper for the purpoſe.

Be it further ordained, That the ſecretary at war iſſue warrants for bounties of land to the ſeveral officers and ſoldiers of late continental army who may be entitled to ſuch bounties, or to their reſpective aſſigns or legal repreſentatives, certifying therein the rank or ſtation of each officer, and the line, regiment, corps and company in which the officer or ſoldier ſerved.

Be it further ordained, That the geographer, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, appoint one ſurveyor to each of the two tracts or diſtricts of land ſet apart for ſatisfying the ſaid bounties by the act of Congreſs of the 22 of October laſt; and that the perſons entitled to lands by virtue of warrants iſſued as aforeſaid ſhall be at liberty to locate them on any part of the two tracts of land ſet apart as aforeſaid; provided that each location and ſurvey ſhall be bounded on one ſide by one of the external boundaries of one of the tracts aforeſaid, or by ſome prior ſurvey therein, and the external lines of each ſurvey ſhall run eaſt and weſt, north and ſouth, ſuch parts thereof excepted as may border upon any river bounding the diſtrict, and the ſeveral ſurveys ſhall be in ſquares, unleſs where obſtructed by ſuch river or by the lines of former ſurveys; and provided alſo that in every location there ſhall be a combination of as many warrants as ſhall make the ſame at leaſt ſix miles ſquare, and no interſtices ſhall be left between ſurveys leſs than ſix miles wide.

Be it further ordained, That each ſurveyor upon making any ſurvey, ſhall protract and lay the ſame down in a general map to be kept and preſerved, and ſhall make a record of each ſurvey in a book kept for that purpoſe, and make out and deliver a copy of ſuch ſurvey certified under his hand, to the proprietor or proprietors thereof; and the ſurveyor ſhall retain in his hands all warrants by him laid out and located, until he can tranſmit the ſame to the board of treaſury; which he ſhall do within one year after laying out the land, certifying thereon under his hand, that the ſame is ſatisfied. That the ſurveyors to be appointed as herein before directed, ſhall be entitled to receive for the ſervices enjoined them by this ordinance, ſo much only as ſhall be allowed and fixed by the governor and judges of the weſtern territory, and ſhall be liable to be diſplaced by the geographer for neglect of duty or other miſbehavior; in which caſe he ſhall ſupply any vacancy ſo happening, by a new appointment. That each ſurveyor who may be appointed under this ordinance, before he enters upon the duties of his office, ſhall take an oath or affirmation that he will juſtly and truly execute the truſt repoſed in him as a ſurveyor of a diſtrict of land in the weſtern territory, according to the beſt of his ſkill and underſtanding, without favor or partiality: which oath or affirmation ſhall be taken before the governor or either of the judges of the weſtern territory, or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court in any of the United States, and being duly certified, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of Congreſs, to be by him filed of record. That the maps and records before mentioned, ſhall at all times be ſubject to the orders of Congreſs, to be removed or depoſited wherever they ſhall direct. That if any officers or ſoldiers, or aſſignee or grantee of either, ſhall deſire to have their bounty of land allotted in the townſhips or fractional parts thereof lately drawn for the army by the ſecretary at war, out of the firſt four ranges of townſhips ſurveyed weſt of the Ohio, and ſhall cauſe ſuch deſire in writing, together with his land warrant to be depoſited in the office of the ſecretary at war, before the 1ſt of July 1789. That the ſaid ſecretary ſhall cauſe ſo much of the ſaid townſhips which have been drawn for the army, to be drawn for by lot, as will ſatisfy the warrants ſo depoſited, for which ſurveys ſhall be made out and delivered to the ſeveral proprietors, ſigned by the geographer of the United States which ſurveys ſhall be recorded in a book by the geographer, and lodged in the treaſury office. And whereas lands in ſatisfaction for ſatisfying military bounties, not only in the ſaid diſtrict and townſhips, but alſo within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies;

Be it further ordained, That perſons who have purchaſed tracts of ſuch ſeveral lands, ſhall have

so much land at the warrants iſſued as aforeſaid and delivered to them to the board of treaſury and delivered to them to the board of treaſury; provided that in no caſe deductions on account of military bounties ſhall exceed one ſeventh part of the purchaſe.

Done &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, May 17.

A Dubliner, in a cotemporary with Dean Swift, repeats the following inſtance of his wit.

I LIVED when the Dean lourished, and have been an eye witneſs to much of his mirth; one inſtance of which may afford an entertaining hint to the wits of our days. A group of theſe funny ſparks being collected together in a certain coffee houſe in London, a clergyman called to town upon ſome buſineſs, entered the coffee room in his dirty boots, and ſeated himſelf in a box directly oppoſite to thoſe gentry.---- Finding a paper on the table, he took it up, and putting a pair of ſpectacles on his noſe, was ſo totally taken up with the news that he did not perceive the fund of mirth that his groteſque figure had created in the box of many gentlemen on the other ſide of the room. One of the ſparks being diſpoſed to heighten the mirth, went over to the clergyman's box; who ſeeing ſuch a ſpruce beau approach him, moved himſelf on the ſeat to give him room. As ſoon as the arch rogue had ſeated himſelf beſide the old unſuſpecting parſon, he called for a diſh of coffee, and turning it into the ſaucer took care to ſpill part on the table, then took up the parſon's coat and wiped the table dry with it. The old gentleman kept ſtill poring over the news, ſeemed not to know what his young neighbour had done. But in a few minutes after he called for a diſh of coffee, the whole of which he totally overſet on the table, and then making uſe of the vulgar interjection *Pho*, ſnatched the beau's wig from his head (for beau's wore wigs in thoſe days,) and wiped the table perfectly dry with it, after which he clapped it like a dirty diſh clout on the crown from whence he took it.

LONDON, May 19.

Yaſſi, the capital of Moldavia, and the reſidence of the Hoſpodar, is taken by the Auſtrians, and the Hoſpodar and his men are made priſoners. There were immenſe magazines and ſtores of proviſions in the city.

Letters from Aleppo, dated the 30th of March laſt, mention, that advice had been received there of Shaick Twiney's re appearance at the head of a body of Arabs, in the northern part of Buſſora, and that he had taken poſſeſſion of the banks of the Euphrates, at the Deſart. His object was reported to be, to regain his former ſituation at Montifick Shaick, then held by Ahmood Ibu Taman.

The letters further ſtate, that the Engliſh were not likely to receive any interruption of tranquility from this ſecond inваſion, as it may be called, of the Shaick, as he had given every aſſurance of friendſhip and amity towards them.

A report was circulated yeſterday, that the officers of the Iriſh brigades, in the ſervice of France, had petitioned the French king for leave to reſign.

By accounts which arrived from Tangiers, we learn, that the pacha or governor of that town, on the 18th of March, convoked all the conſuls of the European nations reſident there, and communicated to them a declaration made by his Mooriſh majeſty, "that he ſhould conſider himſelf at war with all thoſe powers who ſhould take any part in favor of the Ruſſians againſt the Ottoman Porte.

In conſequence of this declaration of the emperor, the Auſtrian veſſels in the Mediterranean will be expoſed to the attacks of the Mooriſh flag. It appears alſo to be on the ſuppoſition that our court means to afford the ſame aſſiſtance to the Ruſſians, as in their laſt war with the Turks, that the emperor has ſhewn a hoſtile diſpoſition to all the Engliſh ſhips that have occaſion to paſs the Streights.

A letter from Rouen, in France, ſays, that the members of the parliament are made priſoners in their own houſes, a centinel being placed at each of their doors. No perſon is allowed to go in without being firſt examined, and ſuſpicious perſons are ſearched.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, dated April 5.

"By letters from Conſtantinople, dated March 15, we learn, that the departure of the grand vizir took place with great pomp and ceremony. The ſtandard of Mahomet was carried before him, and the grand Sultan did him the honor to accompany him ſome diſtance. Two days previous to his departure the Divan aſſembled, when the grand ſignior ſo much land at the warrants iſſued as aforeſaid and delivered to them to the board of treaſury; provided that in no caſe deductions on account of military bounties ſhall exceed one ſeventh part of the purchaſe.

Done &c.

the Imperial armies.

"The Turkiſh fleet that ſailed for Oczakow conſiſted of two ſhips of the line and two frigates, nearly finiſhed, were ordered to follow as ſoon as poſſible."

Inſtructions have been tranſmitted to the governors and intendants of the different provinces in France, with authority to abrogate all the provincial parliaments. Military forces are already ſtationed in different diſtricts, to enſure obedience to the king's will, ſhould refractorineſs appear.

In Bretagne a meaſure of exemplary has been almoſt unanimouſly taken. The nobleſſe have made a ſolemn reſolution, that any perſon of that province, who ſhall accept of any office in the Cour Pleniere as deviſed by the king, ſhall be forever infamous and incapable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege of rank to which he might otherways be entitled in the great province.

On the 9th inſt. for the firſt time, the court Pleniere was held before his majeſty at Paris.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, July 23.

A gentleman of information from North-Carolina informs us, that he left that ſtate ſince its convention were in ſeſſion, and that he had ſuch information from ſeveral gentlemen belonging to the convention, as warranted him to aſſure us, that a few days would give us the pleaſing information of that ſtate's having adopted the conſtitution.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 23.

Laſt Wedneſday a melancholy occurrence happened at Ameſbury. A man by the name of Merrill, who has for ſome time paſt been ſubject to fits of inſanity, in a paroxiſm of his diſorder, attempted to kill his wife with an axe; his ſon, about 19 years of age, ſeeing his father in purſuit of his mother, ran to her aſſiſtance; but before he came up with them he had aimed a blow at her head, which ſtunned her, and ſhe fell to the ground, the edge of the axe entered the ſide of her head and produced a wound ſeveral inches in length, and nearly two inches deep. He turned to his ſon, and ſtruck him a blow upon the head with the axe, which penetrated quite through the ſkull. Then dropping the axe, he ſeized them by the hair, and was knocking their heads violently one againſt the other, when ſome neighbours happily came to their relief. They are both in a dangerous ſituation, but it is expected the woman will recover.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 16.

"On the 8th inſt. we had the moſt terrible ſtorm of rain, accompanied with wind, I ever before witneſſed. The water deſcended with ſuch rapidity from the hill weſt of the city, that it carried away a great quantity of lumber which was in Waſhington ſtreet, and in the courſe of an hour filled all the cellars except one, in State ſtreet, below Mr. Lunnicliff's, ſo that they removed, damaged 500 buſhels of wheat, and otherwiſe did conſiderable damage in Market ſtreet, and at the north end of the town."

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Laſt Wedneſday night came on the ſevereſt ſtorm ever experienced here at this ſeaſon of the year. The wind at E. N. E blew with unabated fury, accompanied with heavy rain, for upwards of twelve hours, which occaſioned a moſt dreadful inundation of the ſea, that deluged all the wharves, ſtores and low grounds near the Baſon and at Fell's Point, producing a ſtream of deva[illegible] and horror not to be deſcribed. The induſtrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterprize, in one moment deſtroyed by the rage of combined elements. Immenſe quantities of ſugar, rice, ſalt, dry goods and other valuable merchandize were entirely ruined. The damage cannot at preſent be aſcertained with preciſion; but it is eſtimated at 500ool ſpecie. While the contemplative mind, reflecting on the awfulneſs of the ſcene which diſplayed the amazing power of the God of nature, and the feebleneſs of man, gratitude towards him, who "rules the whirlwinds and directs the ſtorm," muſt have been excited in every feeling breaſt, that the winds and waves were mercifully reſtrained from further ravages.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 2.

The following Ratification of the New Conſtitution by the State of New-York, was received on Wedneſday laſt, and read in Congreſs:.....

We the delegates of the people of the ſtate of N. York, duly elected and meeting in convention, having maturely conſidered the conſtitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, (a copy whereof precedes theſe preſents) and having alſo ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the preſent ſituation of the United States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally veſted in and conſequently derived from the people, and that government is inſtituted by them for their common intereſt, protection and ſecurity.

That the enjoyment of life and liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs are eſſential rights which every government ought to reſpect and preſerve.

That the powers of government may be re-aſſumed by the people, whenever it ſhall become neceſſary to their happineſs; that every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by the ſaid conſtitution clearly delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their reſpective ſtate governments, to whom they may have granted the ſame; and that thoſe clauſes in the ſaid conſtitution, which declare, that Congreſs ſhall not have or exerciſe certain powers, do not imply that Congreſs is entitled to any powers not given by the ſaid conſtitution; but ſuch clauſes are to be conſtrued either as exceptions to certain ſpecified powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

That the people have an equal, natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to exerciſe their religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and no religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favored or eſtabliſhed by the law in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate.

That the militia ſhould not be ſubject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or inſurrection.

That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity, and that at all times the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

That in time of peace no ſoldier ought to be quartered on any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war only by the civil magiſtrate in ſuch manner as the law may direct.

That no perſon ought to be taken, impriſoned or diſſeized of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchiſes, life, liberty or property, but by due proceſs of law.

That no perſon ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the ſame offence, nor, unleſs in caſe of impeachment, be puniſhed more than once for the ſame offence.

That every perſon reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulneſs of ſuch reſtraint and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that ſuch enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when, on account of public danger, the Congreſs ſhall ſuſpend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

That exceſſive bail ought not to be required; nor exceſſive fines impoſed; nor cruel nor unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

That [except in the government of the land and naval forces, and the militia when in actual ſervice, and in caſes of impeachment or preſentment] indictment by a grand jury ought to be obſerved as a neceſſary preliminary to the trial of all crimes cognizable by the judiciary of the United States; and ſuch trial ſhould be ſpeedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no perſon can be found guilty without the unanimous conſent of ſuch jury. But in caſes of crimes not committed within any county of any of the United States and in caſes of crimes committed within any county in which a general inſurrection may prevail, or which may be in the poſſeſſion of a foreign enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in ſuch county as the Congreſs ſhall by law direct, which county, in the two caſes laſt mentioned, ſhould be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ought to be informed of the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with his accuſers and the witneſſes againſt him, to have the means of producing his witneſſes, and the aſſiſtance of council for his defence, and ſhould not be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England, is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures of [illegible] for

the papers or his property; and therefore, that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath or affirmation of sufficient cause are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants, or such, in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their own good, or to instruct their representatives, and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an election of the president and vice president, so that no officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as president, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the president and vice president, can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last president and vice president were elected.

That nothing contained in the said constitution, is to be construed to prevent the legislature of any state from passing laws at its discretion, from time to time, to divide such state into convenient districts, and to apportion its representatives to, and amongst such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said constitution, against ex post facto laws, extends only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in causes, determinable according to the course of the common law, ought to be by error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a state may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit by any person against a state.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controversies between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under the grants of different states, is not to be construed to extend to any other controversies between them, except those which relate to such lands so claimed, under grants of different states.

That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the the United States, or any other court to be instituted by the Congress, is not in any case to be increased, enlarged, or extended, by any fiction, collusion or mere suggestion: and that no treaty is to be construed, so to operate, as to alter the constitution of any state.

Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the constitution; and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said constitution will receive an early and mature consideration—WE, the said delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the state of New-York, DO, by these presents, assent to and RATIFY the said constitution. In full confidence, nevertheless, that until a convention shall be called and convened for proposing amendments for the said constitution, the militia of this state will not be continued in service out of this state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof; that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this state, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of this state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same, and that in those cases such power will only be exercised until the legislature of this state shall make provision in the premises; that no excise will be imposed on any article of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them, within this state, ardent spirits excepted; and that the Congress will not lay any direct taxes within this state, but when the monies arising from the excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then; until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon this state to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution in such way and manner as the legislature of this state shall judge best; but that in such case, if the state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy this state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time at which the same ought to be paid.

DONE in Convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

GEORGE CLINTON, President.

Attest. John M'Kesson, Abr. B. Bancker, Sec'ys.

[The remainder will be in our next]

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) June 7.

On the first instant, at the house of Capt. Smith, of this town, a tame bear, that had been kept chained on account of his evil disposition, by some means happened to get loose, and got into a waste out-house; a number of children followed him, amongst which was a girl of 11 or 12 years old, who ventured into the house, upon which the angry beast flew at her, caught hold of her, and would have put an end to her life in a very short time, if she had not been rescued the animal was instantly killed, previous to which he had so torn and mangled one of her legs, that it was at first thought an amputation of the leg would be absolutely necessary, to prevent a mortification. It is hoped this will be a sufficient caution against the taming of such dangerous animals.

Pittsburgh, August 23,

Saturday morning last marched into town, under the command of captain David Zeigler, a company of men recruited by him in this state for the service of the United States. They were completely uniformed and accoutred, and their appearance in every sense of the word, was truly soldier-like. They will in a few days proceed to the Muskingum to join their regiment.

We are informed by accounts from different parts of this and the adjoining counties, that the harvest has been very favorable, which was not expected, as the season has been remarkably rainy.

By accounts from Kentucky, as late as the 28th of June, we learn, that two lads on Licking creek, who were going to a lick, fell in with two Indian riding on one horse; the lads fired on the Indians, and wounded both mortally; they droped one of their guns and their baggage, a company was raised who pursued them, and it is said got both.

On the 25th a party of five Indians who stole horses on Cain run, a branch of Elkhorn, were pursued immediately, by eight men, who followed day and night and overtook them the next day; they fired on them, killed one dead on the spot, and wounded another badly, who, with the others, made his escape, leaving all their baggage, together with the horses they had stolen. They had got within about 12 miles of the Ohio, before they were overtaken.

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST on Sunday the 10th inst. a Silk WATCH STRING, of a light cloth colour, mounted with steel ornaments, a cornelian seal set in gold, and a watch key; it has also the swivel to it belonging to a silver watch. It was lost betwixt Colonel Hays's and Elizabeth Town. The person who lost it crossed Youghiogany river at Budd's ferry. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive the above reward. August 22, 1788.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a representation made by some of the magistrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the said county; and that the said William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforesaid: And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, so that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Attest.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a farther description is unnecessary, as he well known in the back counties.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by deposition taken according according to law, it appears that several evil disposed persons have conspired to obstruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently seized and carried off the person of Timothy Pickering, esquire, an officer of government, whom they still retain as a prisoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and securing John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing John Hyde, and the sum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing each and every of the following named persons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joseph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and securing any other person who shall be convicted of aiding and assisting in taking off the said Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and securing any of the above named persons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said offenders, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Attest.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, opposite to John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Washington county, on the Monongahela, two years last April, a small black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup iron, as supposed, and is about 7 or 8 years old. She was advertised at the Mills in my neighbourhood, soon after she came to my plantation, and could not be drove away. Came also last spring, a dark brown 2 year old FILLY, has a large star in her forehead, and white hairs down her face, she has been dogged & drove off several times, but still returns. The owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HETH.

The INCURABLE.

By the late Dr Ladd, of South-Carolina.

DOCTOR, I'll have you know I'm come
As far as 'tis from here to home,
To tell you my condition:
I've got the itch, I've got the gout,
My shins are broke, I've hurt my foot;
I want a good physician.

The doctors say my liver's bad,
My pulse are quick, my heart is sad,
My stomach's out of order.
I've got a hobbling in my gait,
My words I cannot speak them strait—
O tell me my disorder.

My hands are weak, my sight is dim,
And now and then my head will swim,
My neighbours won't let me die;
But the worst plague of all my life,
I've lately catch'd a scold to my wife:
O doctor, can you cure me?

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross-Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large stable in Dock-street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

Westmoreland county, Rostrover township, July 11, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been these two years and better striving to take away my character, and that of some of my neighbours falsely and maliciously, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has sued me for a separate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly against my interest, by which means she is likely to destroy both her own living and mine, and is daily striving to enter into new suits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all persons whatever, not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

THE subscriber has three plantations, on each of which he wishes to place an industrious family for any term not exceeding seven years; they are situate in Westmoreland county, as follows, viz. One tract below the mouth of Plumb creek, on the south east bank of the Alleghany river, about 10 miles above Pittsburgh; one tract about a mile from said river on Plumb creek, both adjoining Mr. Haymaker's land; one tract on Plumb creek, including the large forks, about three miles from the river. The land all good, well watered, and excellent range for cattle. The terms shall be moderate, and may be known by applying to him at Pittsburgh, or in his absence to col. William Butler. The infamous practice of stealing his timber, hitherto followed by some ill disposed persons, regardless of the rights of property, causes him to forbid the cutting or carrying away any kind of timber from these or any other of his lands not herein mentioned, as he is determined to prosecute such person, in case of detection, as the law directs.

RICHARD BUTLER.

August 6, 1788.

TO BE RENTED,

Until the 1st day of January, 1791, and possession given immediately.

A House and Lot situated on the north west corner of Market and Third streets, in Pittsburgh, the house is 20 feet square, and two stories high, the lot 30 feet front, by 175 feet deep. For terms apply to Mr. John Blackburn, hatter opposite Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, or the subscriber at Elizabeth town.

August 2, 1788. M. CURTIS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, about the 25th last June, a black horse, about 14 hands high, has some saddle spots, a star in his forehead, is marked with a lash rope, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

August 1, 1788. THOS. B. PATTERSON.

Simon Fishbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and sells on commission, bills of exchange on Europe and the West-Indies, bank stocks, stocks of the United States of America; such as the different denominations of public securities (called final settlement certificates) and the different emissions of paper money, emitted since July 1776, or such as bears any discount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on deposits sufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final settlement certificates, or public securities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchase and sale, barter and exchanging real estates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, so as to accommodate buyers and sellers. In some cases gives a very considerable credit on the sale of real estates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of instruments of writing.

Procures freight for vessels on a short notice, and hires vessels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact sums of shilling state money of the year 1781, or the emission of 1786, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennsylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as also certificates for the payment of lots in the reserved tracts of the state of Pennsylvania, on the most moderate terms of any, the different species of paper money and certificates exchanged for a small discount so as to accommodate strangers and others; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Maryland interest dollar money bought.

Country people living at a distance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; such as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the highest prices, and conducted to the safe purchasers and true dealers for the ready disposal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or cash, on a reasonable commission.

The subscriber, by a punctual attention to the several duties which he undertakes, and a scrupulous regard to the interest of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of those who may from time to time have occasion for his services, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods stored, free of all charges, if sold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth street, five doors above Market street.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, served as a private in his Britannic majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the East Indies, where he died in the year 1784, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, esq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the West India islands, and the states of America, are desired to insert the above advertisement, and the charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Washington county, Nottingham township, near the old Virginia court house, on the Monongahela, a Bay MARE with a star and blaize in her face, some saddle marks, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, five or six years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THATCER.

August 13, 1788

THE subscriber having contracted in April last with the supreme executive council of this state, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Ashman's on the east side of Sideling hill, to the west side of Rays-hill, a good and sufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel, and it being agreed that the members of the house of assembly residing west of said hills, should review it and make report thereof, at their session in September next. The subscriber having completed it, requests that the gentlemen belonging to the house of Assembly will review it on their way down to their next session.

JOHN SKINNER.

August 6, 1788.

CASH

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new stone house, Second-street.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1788.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittsburgh the beginning of July last, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long switch tail, and is croft fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horse belonging to Samuel Semple.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell stamped with *R. Brown.*

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Washington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheson, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reed. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 5, 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross-Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large stable in Dock-street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/3 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

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July 5, 1788.